

WANTS INFORMATION

FROM MR. CARLISLE REGARDING THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Bill Passes the Senate "Opening the Forest Reservations of Colorado for the Locating of Mining Claims."—Senator Allen's Address on the Davis Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the senate yesterday, after Senator Frye was unanimously elected president pro tem., a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the increase of revenue if the pending tariff bill becomes a law, and what the duty on wool per pound would be under the law based on the present market price of wool.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado, secured the passage of a bill opening the forest reservations of Colorado for the locating of mining claims.

"Does that contemplate the mining of gold in Colorado?" asked Mr. Hill facetiously.

"It does," responded Mr. Wolcott, "and will doubtless be satisfactory for that reason to the constituents of the senator from New York, who are concerned with gold."

Mr. Allen then addressed the senate on the resolution known as the Davis resolution relative to the Monroe doctrine. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was simply one of national self-preservation and said that if the invasion of the South American republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this government in any way we should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. We must be the exclusive judges of when the doctrine is to be applied.

We can not, he maintained, permit Great Britain or any foreign power to determine when and to what extent the acquisition of territory on this hemisphere will imperil our government. He thought, however, that it would be ample time to act when the Venezuelan commission shall have reported, and said: "If we shall then determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela will imperil our government by impairing the rights of Venezuela it will become our duty to marshal all the resources of our people to resist the threatening or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we shall determine after due investigation and deliberation that our interests will not be imperiled it will be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain. I feel confident, however, that the dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is not for the primary purpose of obtaining territory, but for the purpose of gaining control of the Orinoco river, which leads into one of the richest portions of South America. If this be true it will be our duty to resist the aggressive action of that nation."

He warned the Venezuelans against becoming over-elated at the attitude of this country and deprecated the idea of plunging England and the United States into a deadly conflict, though England should be given to understand in a manner that can not be mistaken that the honor and interests of our country will be preserved at all hazards and under all circumstances, even though it may take every man and exhaust the resources of this nation to defend them. Continuing in this connection he said:

"The threatened demolition of England and the English institutions that we have heard in this chamber is not real. There is no danger from foes without. We have simply been indulging in the harmless pastime of twisting the casual appendage of the British lion to arouse a war spirit in the breasts of our people and thus induce them to forget their grievances and their wrongs."

"We mistake the temper of the American people. They know full well that there is no danger of our becoming involved in a war with England or with any foreign power. They do not seek war, and I cannot condemn in too severe terms the lack of confidence in the sober judgment, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people that has led at least one senator in this chamber to assert that a portion of them would welcome war and bloodshed as a relief from their present conditions."

"Much eloquent denunciation of England and the English system of forcible colonization has been indulged in this chamber within the last few weeks, but it is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals—full of sound, signifying nothing. Florid language has been used and a willingness to die for the country has been expressed when there is not the slightest likelihood of being called upon to make the sacrifice, but these will not meet the situation nor solve the problem. We must meet this question in the serene and pure atmosphere of a cold philosophy that rises high above the dust and smoke and clouds of mere contending words. If, after we have tried this, the sky line is not visible; if the clouds of war should still gather and threaten to deluge our beloved country with blood, then let our eloquence speak from 1000 battlefields that skim the seas and 10,000 cannon will wake the echoes of the world. If unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign greed and aggrandizement we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of 100 years, to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Grant there will be a Lee, for every Sherman a Johnston, for every Thomas a Jackson, for every Sherman a Stuart, and for every Lincoln a Lee will be blot-

ted from the map of the United States and true Americans, north and south, welded by the blood of the revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement, soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that it has never before known."

Alabama Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate elections committee yesterday considered the resolution introduced by Senator Allen providing for the appointment of a senate committee to investigate the Alabama elections.

The resolution, among other instructions, contains one for an inquiry as to whether a republican form of government exists in Alabama. To this the Democrats on the elections committee took special exception, contending that there is no doubt that such a form of government does exist there, and asserting that it was puerile to go into it.

The Republicans said, on the other hand, that the matter should be further investigated and asked for the appointment of a subcommittee for this purpose.

This request was acceded to and Messrs. Chandler, Burrows and Gray were appointed as such subcommittee. The subcommittee will only take up the legal question of the right of the senate to make the investigation and will report at the next meeting of the full committee.

The Allen resolution is directed especially at the election of Senator Morgan and if the investigation should be ordered would revive the contest made against him in 1893 by Mr. Reese.

A Day of Speechmaking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill proceeded steadily in the house yesterday. The house met at 10:30 o'clock with less than thirty members present and only a few stragglers in the gallery.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada, awoke the empty echoes of the vast hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He asserted that not a single debtor nation in the world had maintained the gold standard except the United States and we had done so at the price of continued loss.

He was followed by several speakers for and against the measure, the day being spent in speechmaking.

Too Much Morphine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Harry Everfield, 30 years old, an actor who played the part of Algonquin St. Albans in "The Artist's Model" at the Broadway theater, died Thursday night at the Warwick from morphine poisoning. Everfield had been suffering from insomnia for several weeks and his physician had prescribed morphine. A large bottle of the drug was found beside the actor. It was almost empty. This fact led many to believe that the actor had accidentally taken an overdose of the drug. His wife and two children live in England. Mrs. Everfield was notified by cable of her husband's death.

For a Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The judiciary committee of the house yesterday had a poll on the subject of a bankruptcy bill and it was found that the members all favored such a bill which should contain both a voluntary and involuntary feature. It seems that this agreement was in the nature of a compromise, as there are members who favor a strictly involuntary bill, and others who want only a voluntary bill. This poll means that a bill will be introduced which will resolve the support of the committee and doubtless pass the house. All agree that there should be some kind of a bankruptcy bill passed.

She Shot Herself.

Ardmore dispatch: The other evening a young negro named Daisy Johnson, living in the southwest part of town, accidentally shot herself with a .38-caliber pistol, the ball entering near the heart and inflicting a fatal wound, death resulting almost instantly. It was thought at first that the woman had planned her own destruction, but subsequent testimony revealed the fact that this was not the case. She was endeavoring to conceal the weapon in her bosom when it was discharged. She had been employed by different families as a servant, but lately has been keeping house.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington dispatch: The Indian appropriation bill has been completed by the committee having it in charge. It carries about \$100,000 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year. The committee refused to acquiesce in the determination of the interior department for a number of improvements at the Indian schools.

Suicide of Shen.

Washington dispatch: John Shen, a first class clerk in the record and pension division of the war department and a veteran of the late war, committed suicide in a closet at the department by shooting himself in the head, causing almost instant death. He evidently was unbalanced mentally from a wound received during the war.

To Tax Indian Lands.

Washington dispatch: The senate Indian commission has authorized a favorable report on Senator Pettigrew's bill for the taxation of lands allotted to Indians in severalty.

The report from Rome that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, had resigned, is not credited.

On the 4th inst. a fierce rain storm swept over Pennsylvania and Connecticut, doing much damage to property.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A WHOLE FAMILY IS MURDERED AT CHICAGO.

Richard Klattke, a Carpenter, Kills His Father, Mother, Wife and Three Children and Then Sends His Own Soul Into Eternity—It Was All Premeditated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—An entire family of six—father, mother, wife and three children—were murdered Tuesday night by Richard Klattke, a Lakeview carpenter, who then completed his work by killing himself. The dead are: Richard Klattke, 38 years.

Kate Klattke, his wife, aged 75. Miss Klattke, his mother, aged 71. Miss Klattke, daughter, aged 9. Anna Klattke, daughter, aged 8. Emma Klattke, daughter, aged 7.

The bodies of the dead were found early yesterday morning in their little cottage, 273 Bersean avenue, two blocks from Cuyler station, a suburb, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The discovery was made by Matthew Brown, a saloonkeeper, who, wishing some work done, called at the Klattke residence to secure the services of the carpenter. He rapped on the door, but there was no response.

Knowing the Klattkes were early risers, he became suspicious, called the neighbors and they broke in and found the seven corpses. Each had a bullet wound in the head. In each case the ball had penetrated the brain and death evidently had been instantaneous.

Beside the body of Richard Klattke,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Presiding Officer of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Session at Washington.



lay a revolver and empty cartridge shells scattered about the room. One peculiar feature was the lack of any indication of a struggle on the part of any of the victims, and heavy odor like that of chloroform pervaded the home. From this it was surmised Richard had first chloroformed the entire family and then at his leisure taken deliberate aim and put a bullet into the brain of each.

Klattke was despondent and his family were cold and hungry. Since Christmas he has been out of work and he ended his troubles just as relief was in sight.

An examination of the remains showed one of the victims alone had any warning of her fate. This was his wife. She had struggled with her husband before the fatal shot was fired. Her hands were scratched and her clothing torn. She had evidently been overpowered and thrown on the bed beside the dead body of her little 7-year-old daughter.

On a chair in the room lay a whetstone and two knives, each of which had been sharpened to the keen edge of a razor. It was evident that Klattke had prepared for a possible failure of his revolver and had arranged for a sure substitute if needed.

Appointment Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Wm. C. Dickson of Dallas failed to respond to notice of appointment as compositor in the government printing office and his appointment has been revoked.

The steamer St. Paul stuck in the sand at Long Branch, N. Y., was pulled off on the 4th instant and went to New York under her own steam.

Mr. Vest's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The most caustic utterances heard in the senate since Mr. Tillman's sensational speech were those of Mr. Vest on yesterday, arraigning Secretary of Agriculture Morton. The keen satire and ridicule directed against the secretary and the allusions to the president made the speech hardly less notable than that which recently startled the senate.

Mr. Vest severely criticised the practice of furnishing costly flowers from government greenhouses for the reception at the executive mansion.

Legislature Still Locked.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—For thirty minutes before the clock in the house chamber indicated the noon hour yesterday the lobbies and galleries of the house were crowded to their utmost capacity. Everybody was talking about the senatorial race and feeling as to the outcome of the ballot was intense. The qualification of Beckham and Ogilvie's appearance in the senate chamber had awakened both parties to a realization of the struggle ahead. There were 134 members present, and when the voting began Senator Hayward caused the first break in the anti-Blackburn column by voting for Blackburn. Senator Holloway followed up the break by voting for Blackburn. Each vote was loudly cheered. Slugs caused great applause from the Republicans by voting for Hunter, and Weisinger received an ovation when he voted for Carlisle. Carroll voted for Carlisle amid applause. Edington (Pop.) voted for Blackburn. Poorer (Pop.) voted for Bate, Speight for McCrory and Violet for Carlisle. The ballot resulted: Hunter, 63; Blackburn, 62; Carlisle, 3; McCrory, 2; Bate, 1.

Bids for Bonds Opened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The result of the bond offer as shown by the opening of the bids yesterday is astonishing. The amount of bonds offered for sale was \$100,000,000, and the offers for them approximate nearly six times that amount. While these big bids came from bankers and that class, there were a great many small bids, which came from the people direct. There were bids from all

SEED OF INSANITY.

CIGARETTES CONNECTED WITH BRAIN TROUBLES.

Results of a Doctor's Research—The Great Increase in Insanity Is Attributed to the "Poisonous Cigarette-Smoking Habit."



that they may do even worse things than cause death. After a careful examination of a great number of patients at a lunatic asylum, and a thorough investigation into the "family history" of each case, it was found that the majority of the younger patients had been addicted to the use of cigarettes.

This in itself was strongly suggestive of the effect of cigarette smoking on the system—of the close connection between this habit and the condition of the nerves—but Dr. Blackford did not stop there. He performed a number of experiments, calculated to show just what influence cigarette smoke inhalation exercises on the throat and the delicate tissues, blood vessels and nerves of the lungs and bronchial tubes. The result of his investigations was rather alarming.

"To a greater or less extent," he says, "the increase of insanity may be attributed to the pernicious cigarette-smoking habit, now so long prevalent among and undermining the moral, physical and mental health of the youth of our country during the period of youth and development, when the brain is tender and plastic and easily affected by the noxious inhalations issuing through and around the nerve centers."

Cigarette smoking and cigar smoking, it is further pointed out, are two entirely different things. One may smoke cigars to excess, and though he would, of course, suffer ill consequences, there would be very little chance of his becoming insane from this cause. But cigarettes seem to have a peculiar power of affecting the nerves. Perhaps this is due to the inhalation of the smoke, for surely the smoke of a cigarette is not stronger in itself than that of a cigar. Drinkers are well aware of the soothing, narcotic and at the same time stimulating influence of a cigarette. It is very often the case that when a man is "tapering off" from a spree and craves a soothing draught of spirits he will be satisfied with a few puffs of a cigarette. In fact, not a few physicians have pointed out that drinking and the cigarette habit are very closely allied. The smoking of cigarettes brings on an appetite for drink.

A comparison of the analyses of alcoholism and "cigarette-smoker's heart" would probably show similar results. Alcohol used in excess is a poison. It gives a sensation of stimulation, followed by depression. The alcohol habit, when persisted in, causes insanity. Exactly the same may be said of cigarette smoking. The inhaling of the smoke slightly inflames the tender mucous lining of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and the sensation thus caused is very like the stimulation produced by alcohol. But in every draught of cigarette smoke there must be a small quantity of nicotine, which is a very destructive poison. Depression, therefore, follows the inflammation. As the natural result of this depression the unfortunate subject is moved to take more stimulant in the form of cigarettes or alcohol.

This is an unnatural state of affairs, and must lead eventually to some disease. No constitution is strong enough to withstand constant attacks of this sort. There probably never was a more healthy, sound and perfect man than John L. Sullivan, yet to-day his constitution is wrecked as the result of excess. Fortunately, however, Mr. Sullivan has not gone so far as some others who have so grossly abused alcohol as to incur an affection of the mind.

Cigarette smoking is especially harmful to the young. And, curiously enough, it is the young who appear to be particularly devoted to the habit. When a lad has reached the age of twelve or fourteen years his constitution is subjected to an unusual strain. It is the period between boyhood and manhood, and there should be on hand a plentiful reserve force of blood and nerve, for it will all be needed. But what happens if the system is constantly attacked by the deadly cigarette poison?

"His nervous organization," says Dr. Blackford, "is apt to become more shattered by this cigarette habit than if he were addicted to alcoholic stimulants during that period, and will surely be the first to give way, and, of course, the first to suffer, especially during the period of puberty, with its strain on the nervous system."

"The youth at college who burns the midnight oil is to be commended for his industry, but too often he burns out his brain at the same time with his accompanying cigarette. The process of waste and injury to the nervous system may be greater than the repair, and mental bankruptcy is the result."

The Sorrow of China.

The Yellow river is styled the "Sorrow of China." During the last century it has changed its course twenty-two times, and now flows into the sea through a mouth 300 miles distant from that of 190 years ago. It is estimated that its floods in the present century have cost China 11,000,000 of lives.

A SHOT-THROWER FLOORED.

Amused Passengers on a Train but Came to Grief.

The would-be smart young men who annoyed the passengers on a New Haven train by throwing shot at them, and then attempted the same annoyance on a 43d street crosstown car, came to grief the other day in a most unexpected manner, says the New York Herald. These bright individuals entered the smoking car at New Rochelle and took seats in the rear of the car. The train had just started when "spang!" a grain of shot struck an old gentleman in the back of the neck. The old chap looked around not knowing where it came from. Other persons who were reading the morning papers were surprised to see the little round bits of lead rolling down the outspread sheet. Here a man caught a shot on the ear, another man carefully brushed off a silk hat after a fusillade, but no one seemed to know where the shot came from. New York was reached and many of the occupants of the smoking car crowded into a west-bound street car. Among them were the two young men, who sat alongside of each other on one side of the car. Directly opposite was a tall man carrying a dress-suit case. One of the young fellows was seen to put a grain of shot in his mouth. Then he held the end of his tongue firmly between his teeth, rolled the shot until it was directly over the tip of his tongue, which was bent back something like a bow. A sudden relaxing of his tongue caused it to snap and gave force to the shot. The first shot grazed the man with a dress-suit case full in the face. He winced, but said nothing. Another shot struck his neighbor's hat and the third one struck his own hat. Gradually it dawned upon him where the little missiles came from and he watched the proceedings with constantly increasing anger. All the way down in the train he had been annoyed, and he was just awaiting a chance for revenge. At 6th avenue he alighted, closely followed by the "fresh" youths. They gave him a broadside, both shots striking him in the back of the neck. The streets were wet and muddy, but he thought not of that as he was awing his dress-suit case, throwing it out of his hand with considerable force, and, striking one of the young men full in the chest, sent him sprawling in the mud. The "fresh" young man gathered himself up rather hastily and made a bolt down the street, followed by his companion. The tall man picked up his case, wiped off the mud with a handkerchief and climbed the stairs to the elevated railroad.

Light on a Dark Mystery.

There is an organization in Boston known as the Society of Psychical Research. The other evening at one of the meetings a certain person, said to possess remarkable occult powers, volunteered to give an exhibition, which offer was gladly accepted by the society. The "professor" was a woman, slightly built, with pallid cheeks and dark raven hair.

One of the members, while not particularly skeptical, thought he would try a little experiment on his own account, so before going to the meeting he provided himself with some pieces of phosphorescent paper that in the dark lit up like a glow worm. This he tore into small pieces and just before the lights were extinguished contrived to place three or four bits of the paper on the "professor's" head. Then he sat down and waited.

When the room was dark the "professor's" cranium emitted a pale light, visible to every one in the room but the "professor" herself. In a few minutes the phenomena began, but, strange to relate, when a tambourine in one corner of the room began to sound, the illuminating head was there also, and the moving about of the operator could be easily traced. The suppressed mirth told the "professor" something was wrong, and when the light was turned on and the paper discovered the remarks made were far from spiritual. There were no more manifestations that night.—Boston Post.

She Remembered Him.

A little romance of the war was appropriately rounded out at Harlem Courthouse, Ky., a few days ago. In 1862 a fine young fellow of 17, named Jesse Baker, a confederate, was wounded in a skirmish near that place, and was left by his command at a mountain cabin owned by John Calleen, a bushwhacker, who was helping the yankees. John and his wife were absent, and only their 13-year-old daughter, Nannie, was at home. She cared for the wounded boy, nursed him through a three months' sickness, and fell in love with him during that time. But Baker went away, forgot Nannie, and at the close of the war married another girl. His wife died. A little while ago he moved to Harlem county, where he discovered his benefactress, Nannie, and found she was a widow. A few days ago they were married.

New Woman a Farmer.

Mrs. Linus Pond, of Dedham, Me., has carried on alone her farm since the death of her husband two years ago. She uses a Hereford bull to do the plowing and hauling, and works him harnessed to a cart like a horse. When she goes to market the bull is hitched to the wagon, and she jumps in and rides away, guiding him by ropes running to a ring in the nose.

Napoleon's Art Project.

The grandest attempt ever made to raise the arts to a pinnacle of perfection was Napoleon's project to assemble all the scattered masterpieces of painting and sculpture in one collection. This he actually effected, and for ten or twelve years the Napoleon museum in the Louvre at Paris was the wonder and admiration of the world.